

A Brief History of Art

1815-1990

The Romantic Movement

- A reaction against the thought of the Enlightenment
- Refused to conceive of human nature as primarily rational
- Wanted to interpret nature and society in organic terms rather than mechanical ones
- Saw religion as basic to human nature and faith as a means to knowledge

Questioning the Supremacy of Reason

- Romantics liked the Middle Ages
- Fascinated by folklore, fairy tales and folk songs
- Looking at a world beyond that of empirical observation and discursive reasoning
- The Methodist movement
- Sentimental novels

Romantic Art

- *Movement began in the late 18th century and continued well into the 19th*
 - *Common themes included myths, emotions, dreams, and nature*
 - *Slowed by Napoleon's rule/Catholicism*
-

Romantic Painters

- John Constable (1776-1837)
- Eugene Delacroix (1798-1863)
- Caspar David Friedrich (1774-1840)
- Jean Louis Gericault (1791-1824)
- Francisco de Goya (1746-1828)
- Franz von Lenbach (1836-1904)

- *Salisbury Cathedral from the Meadow*



Salisbury Cathedral from the Meadows - John Constable 1831

Cottage, Rainbow, Mill
John Constable



“Wivenhoe Park, Essex”....
John Constable



The Derby at Epsom 1821



EUGENE DELACROIX





Delacroix

The Sultan of Morocco and his Entourage



The Sea from the Heights of Dieppe

Delacroix

The Barque of Dante... Delacroix



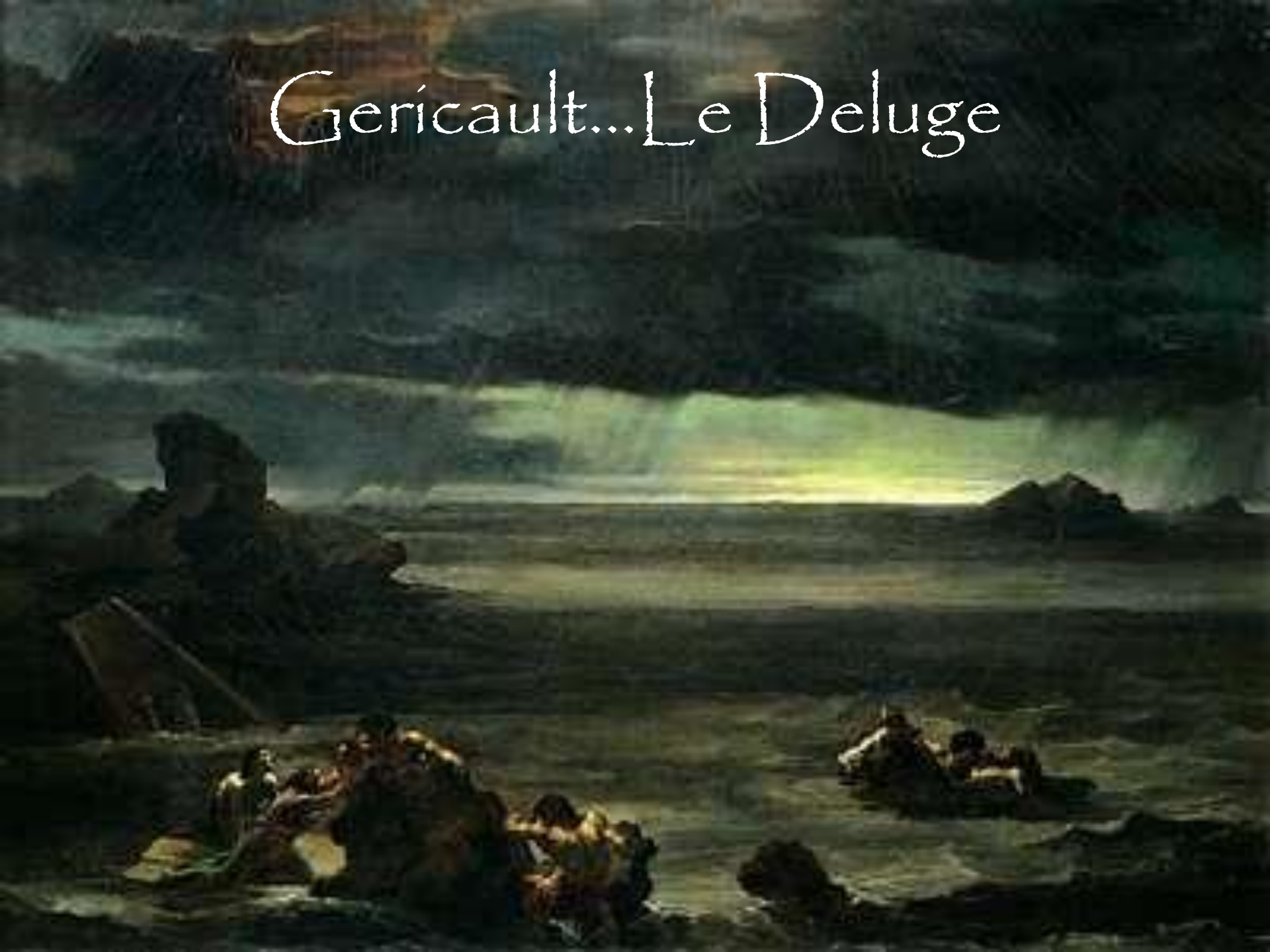
Liberty Leading the People... Delacroix



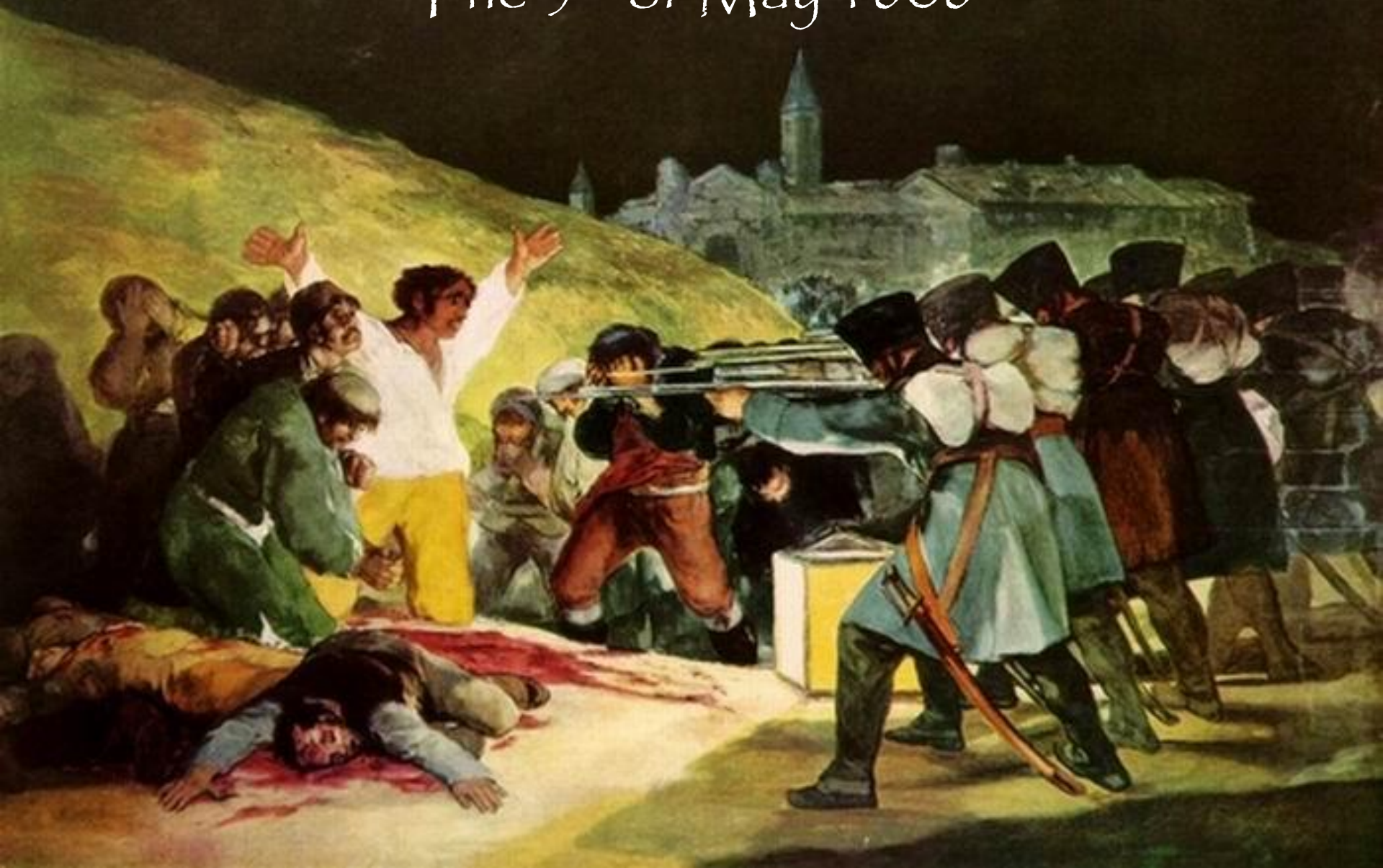
The Raft of Medusa...Gericault



Gericault...Le Deluge



Francisco Goya
The 3rd of May 1808





A Shepherd Boy



Portrait of a Lady in Profile

Lenbach



The Ghosts of Paolo and Francesca Appear to Dante and Virgil
Ary Scheffer

PHOTOGRAPHY

- First photograph was produced in the 1820s by inventor Nicéphore Niépce
- Niépce and Louis Daguerre improved chemical processes
- William Fox Talbot produced negatives
- Photography answered a growing call for portraiture that came from the middle classes



Daguerrotypes

- Named after one of its inventors, Louis J.M. Daguerre
- First *commercially viable* photographic process
 - Fixed images within a reasonable exposure time by dipping the print in chemicals

1837



Other Photographic Processes

- **Calotypes**- 1841, a negative-positive process using a paper negative
 - **Ambrotypes**- 1854, a positive image on glass with a black backing
 - **Tintypes/Ferrotypes**- Images on chemical-coated iron plates
 - **Collodion Process**- 1848, a negative-positive process
-

REALISM

- Like photography, it had its roots in France
- Movement began with photography; sharing its motivation to show things as they were
- Everyday situations, characters, and events
- Reaction to the excessive idealism of the Romantic movement
- Linked to a desire for political reform in Europe

Gustave Courbet

1819-1877

Burial at Ornans 1850



Woman with a Parrot...Courbet



Courbet





The Gleaners by Jean-Francois Millet

In Russia...

- Realism went hand in glove with awakened nationalism
- New populism saw Russia's future in her peasants

Ilya Repin...Barge Haulers on the Volga...1872



IMPRESSIONISM: PREAMBLE TO MODERN PAINTING

- Originated in France in the 1870's
- Artists rejected studios and museums and went outside to paint nature..."*en plein aire*"
- sought to capture the changing effects of light in nature

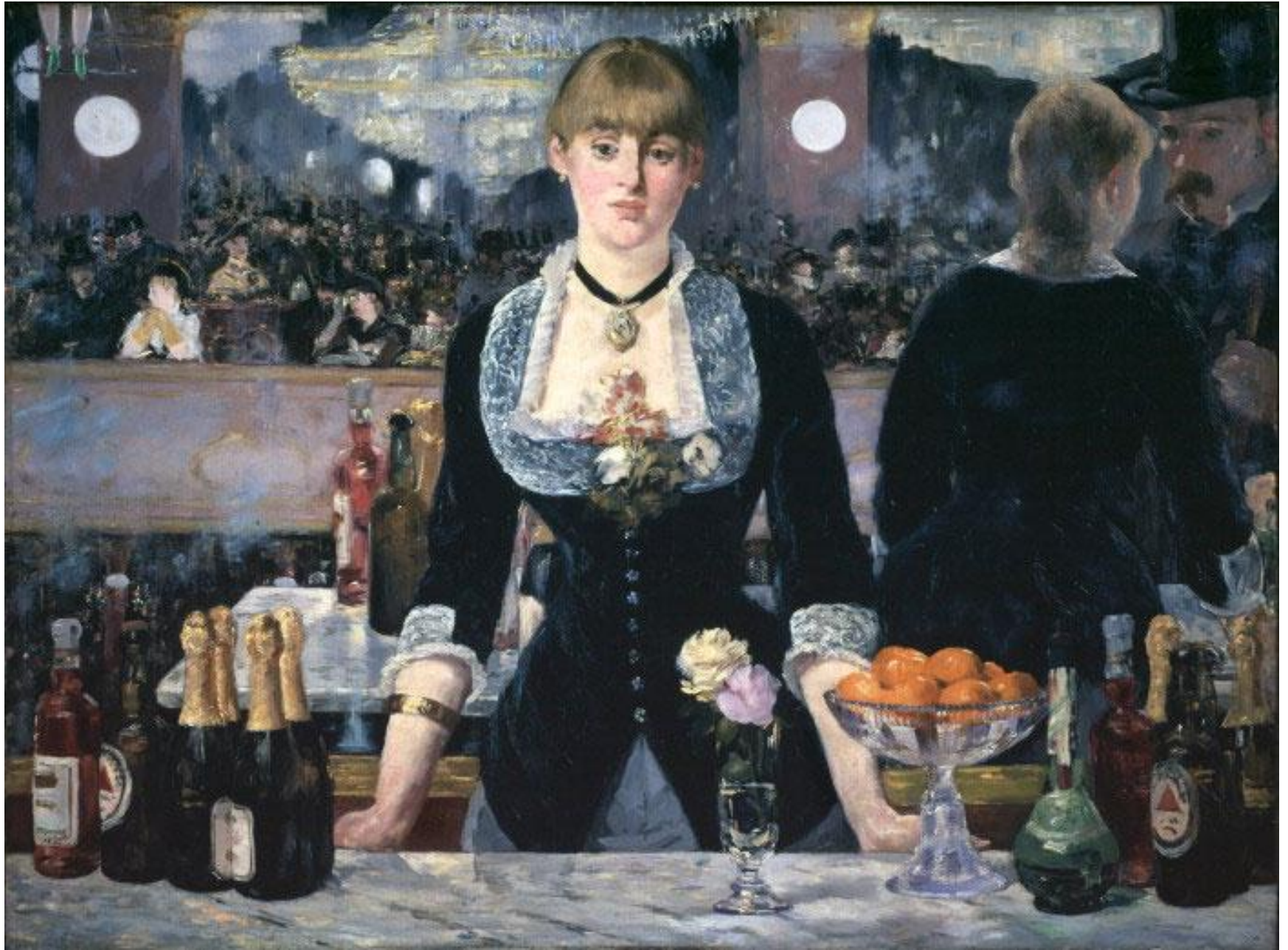
1863: the birth of modern art

- Edouard Manet exhibited “*Le Dejeuner sur l’Herbe*” at the Salon Refusé
 - Impressionists
 - Argued that people do not see objects by only the light which they reflect
 - “en plein aire”
-

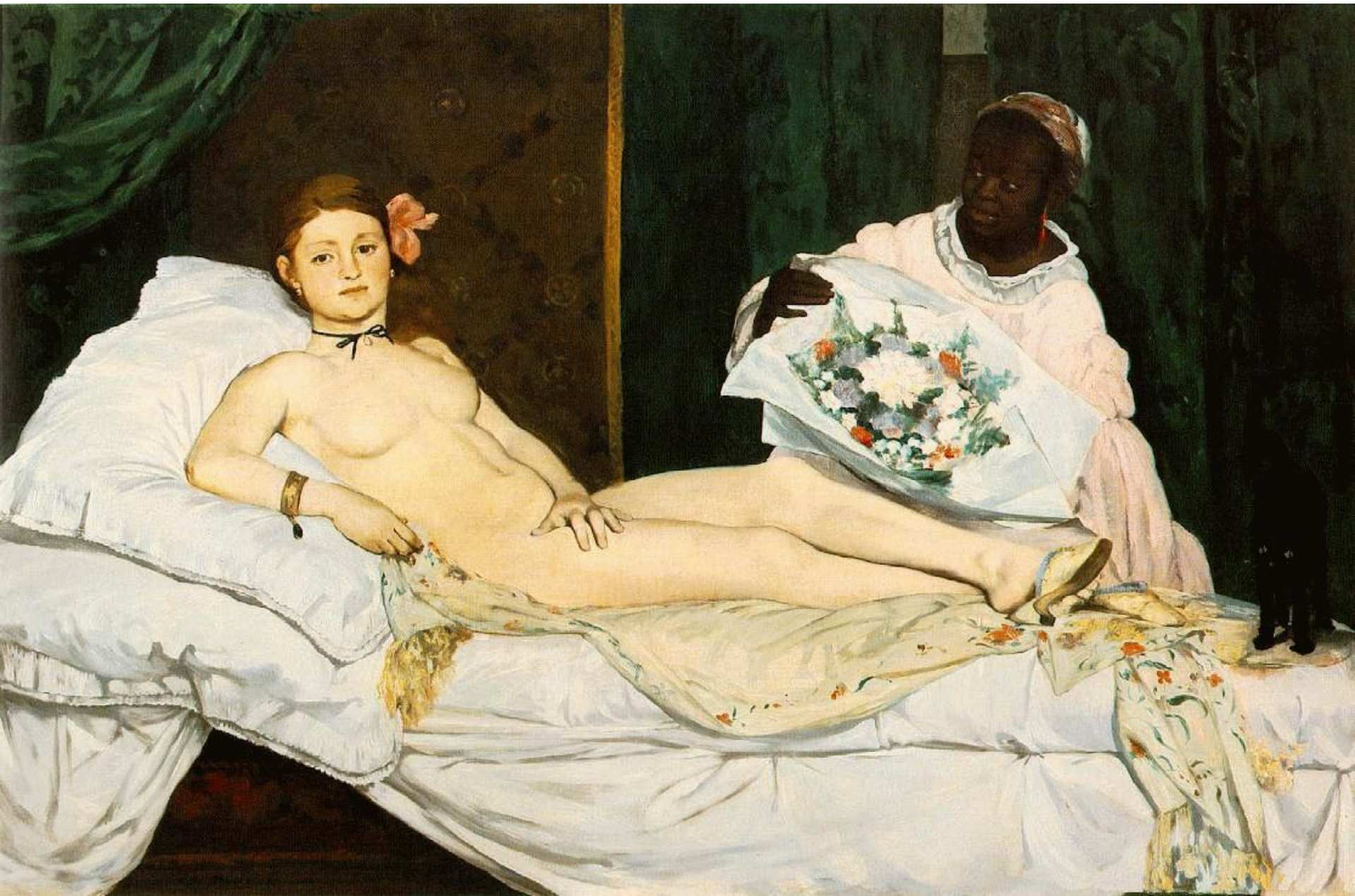


Edouard Manet...Le Dejeuner sur l'herbe 1863

Bar at the Folies Bergere



Olympia...Eduoard Manet 1865



Camille Pissarro 1830-1903 ... a founder of Impressionism



Boulevard Montmartre...Pissarro



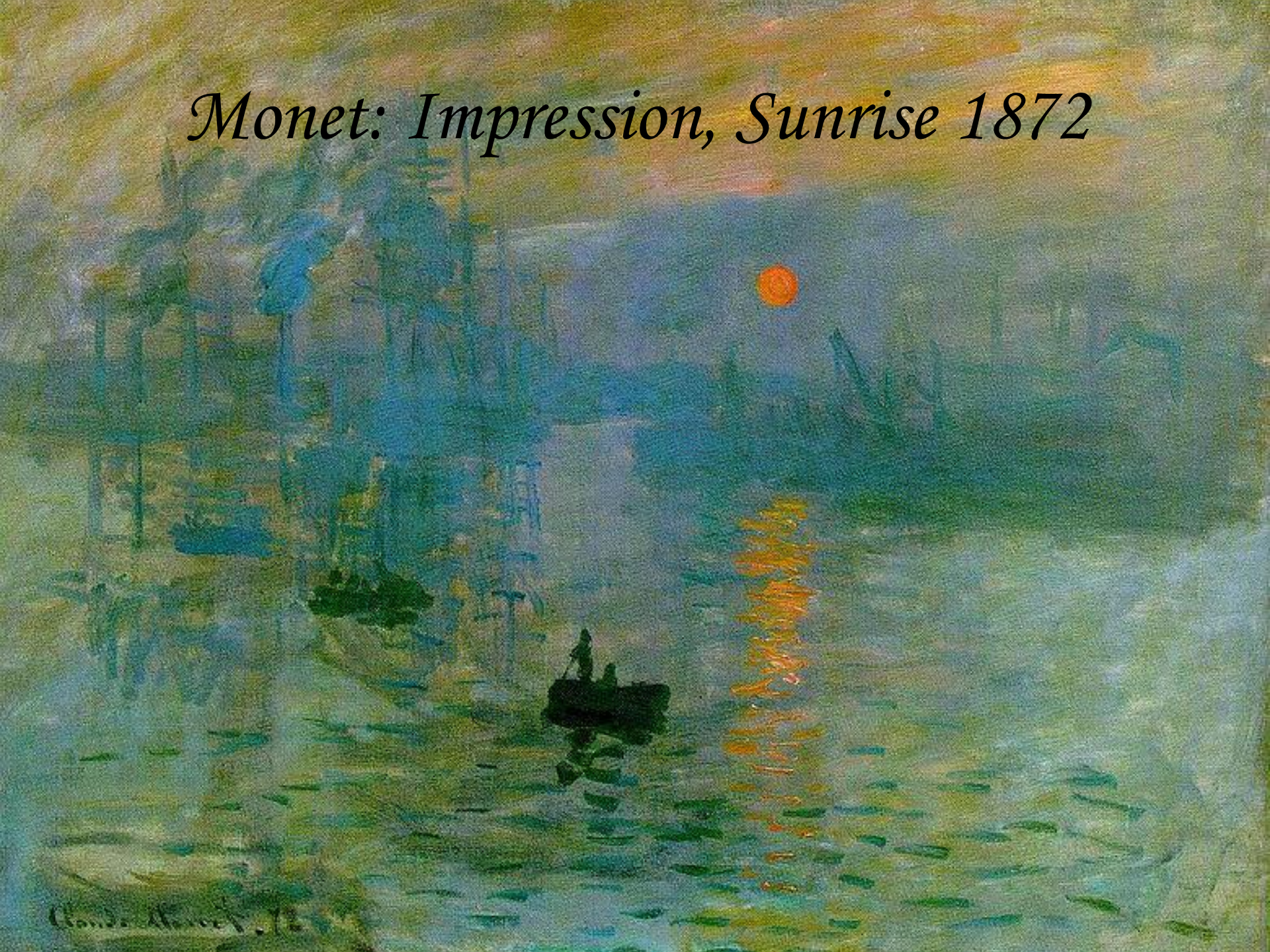


Peasant Girl with a Straw Hat: 1881

Claude Monet 1840-1926

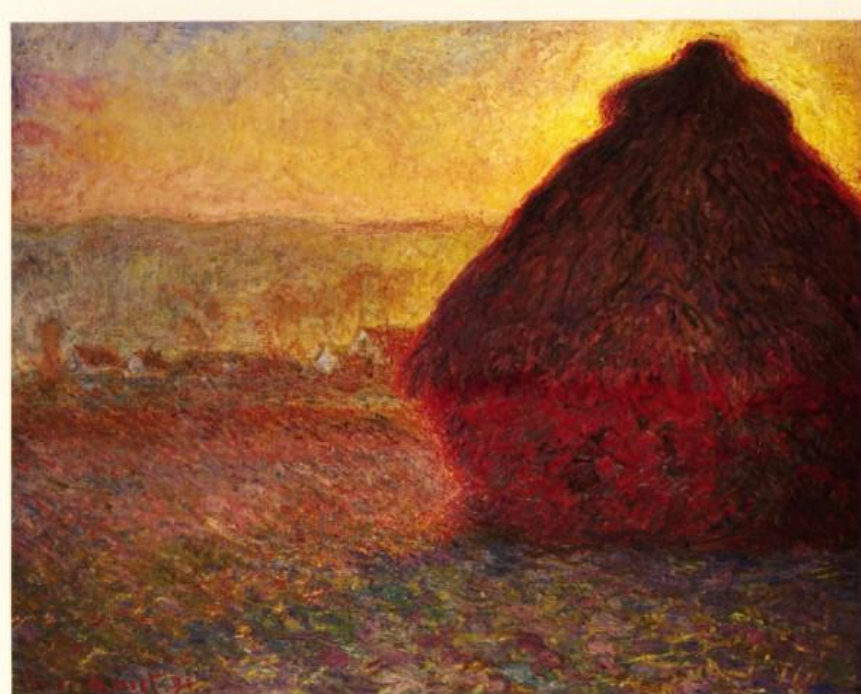
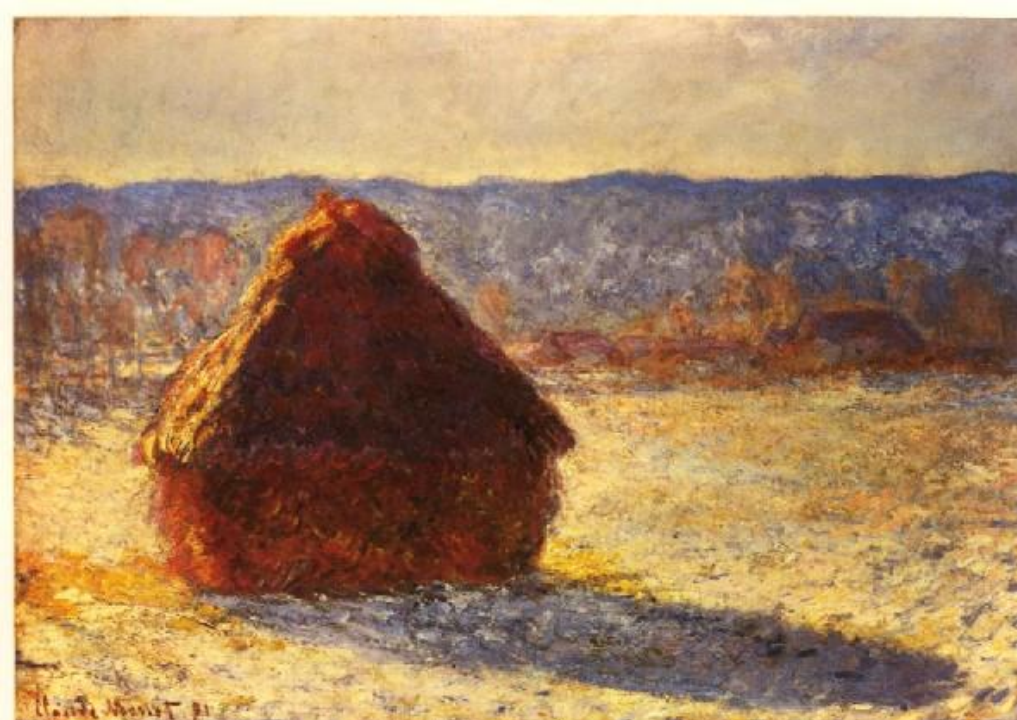


Monet: Impression, Sunrise 1872





The Garden at Sainte Adresse Monet 1867



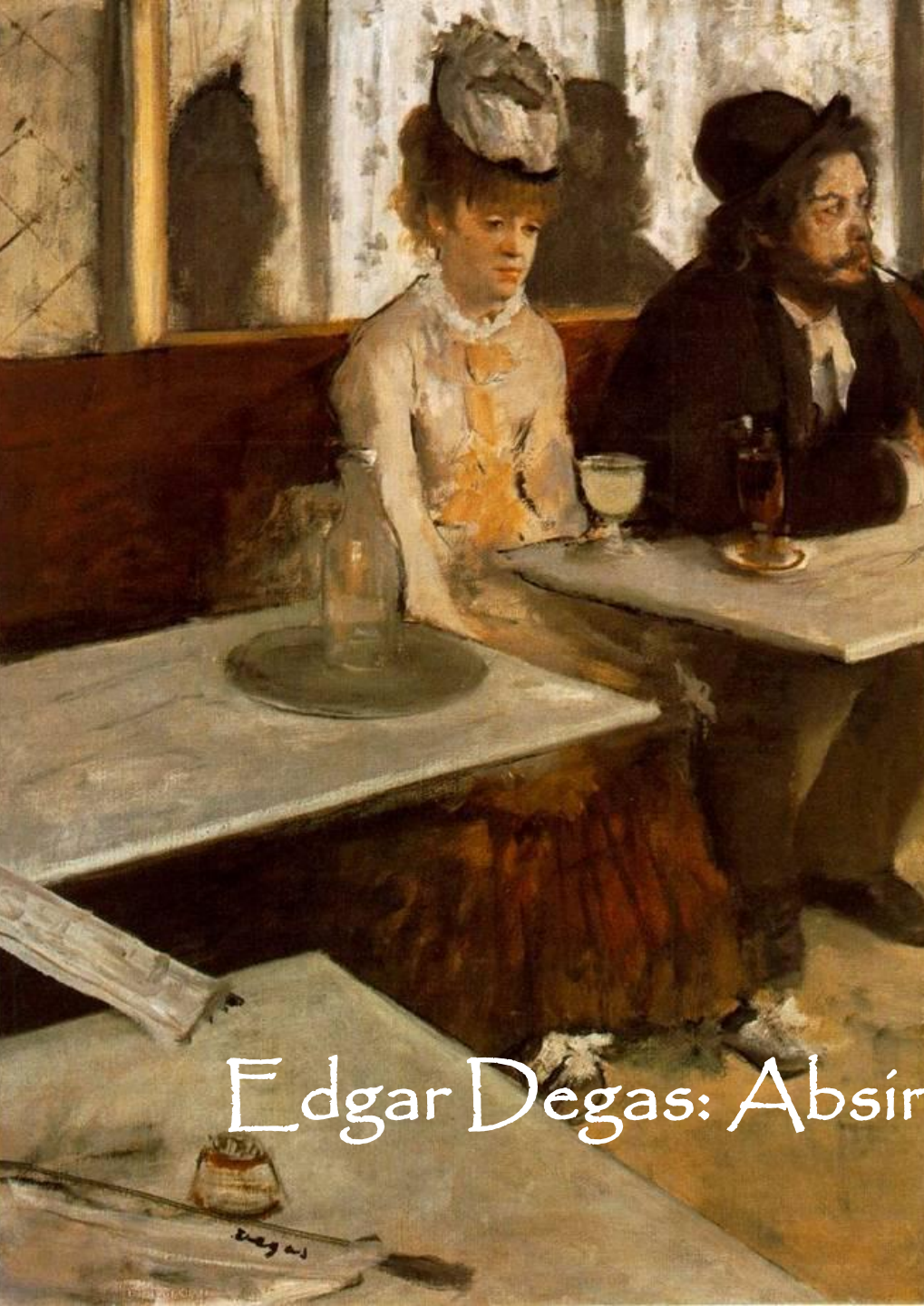
Monet's Haystacks

“Le Promenade”

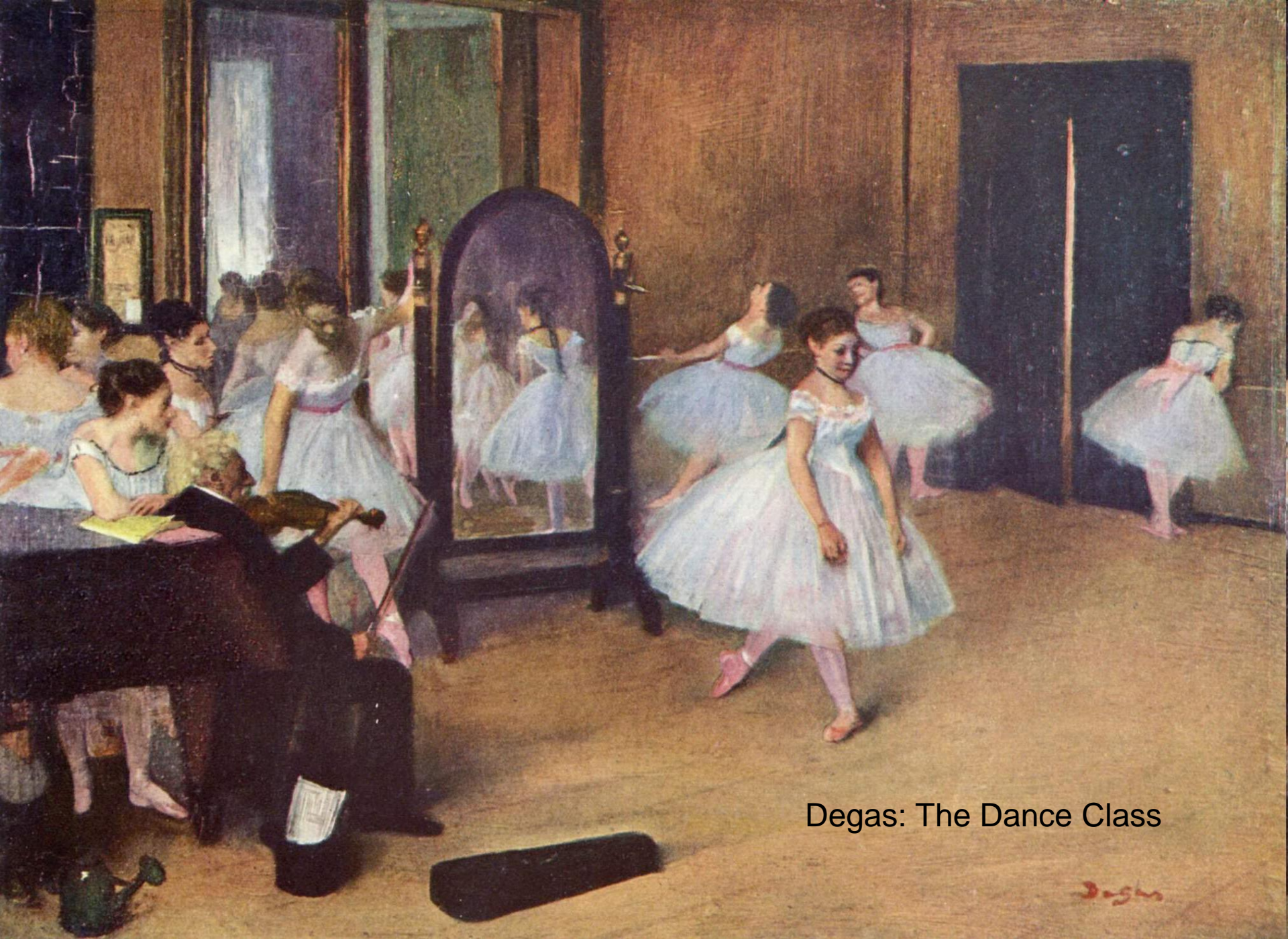




Water Lilies ...Giverney



Edgar Degas: Absinthe Drinker 1876



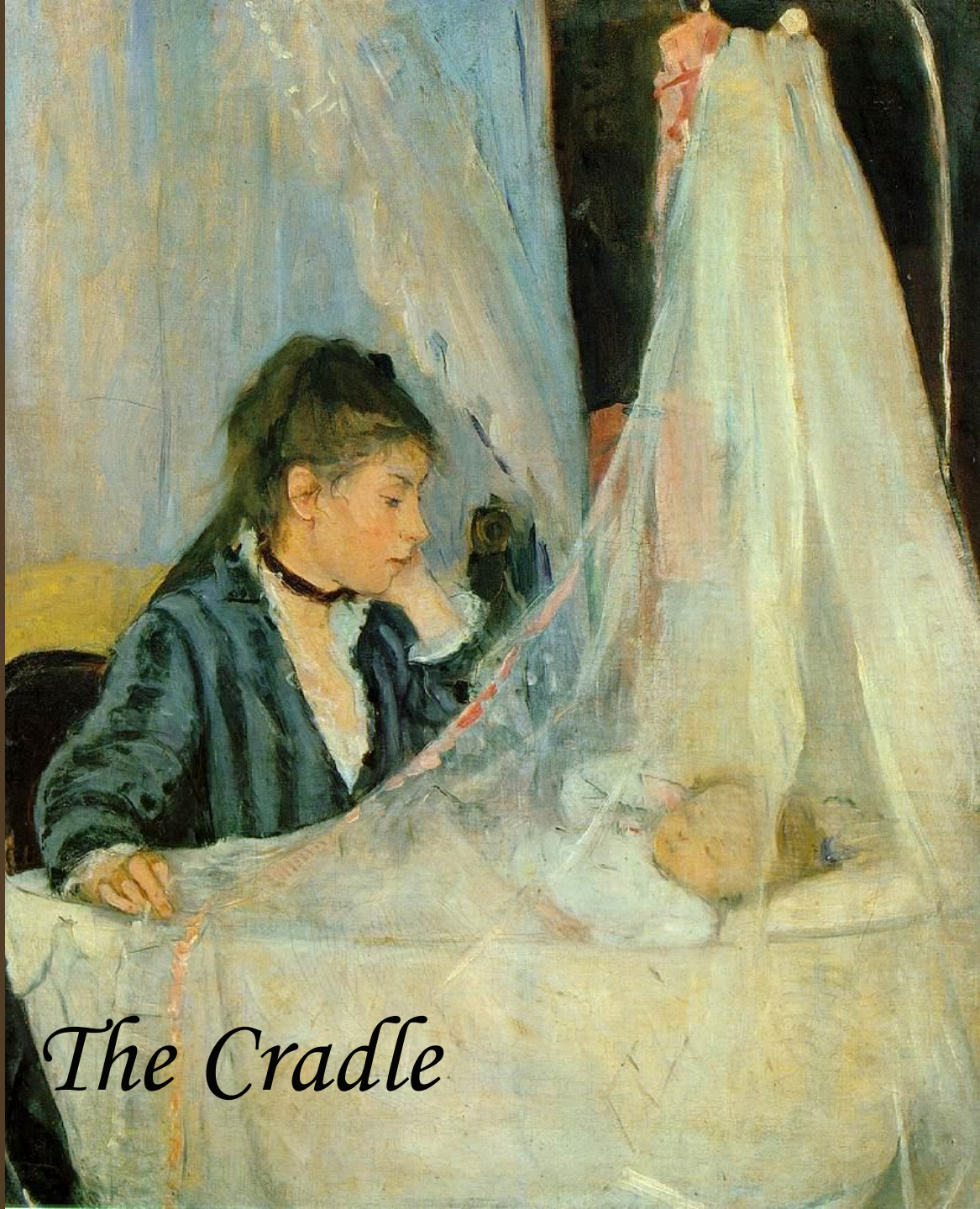
Degas: The Dance Class



Degas: Dancers in Pink and Green

*Berthe Morisot 1841-1895... 1st female
impressionist painter*





The Cradle

Pierre-August Renoir



Dance at the Moulin de la Galette





Madame Charpentier and her children

Mary Cassatt: American in Paris



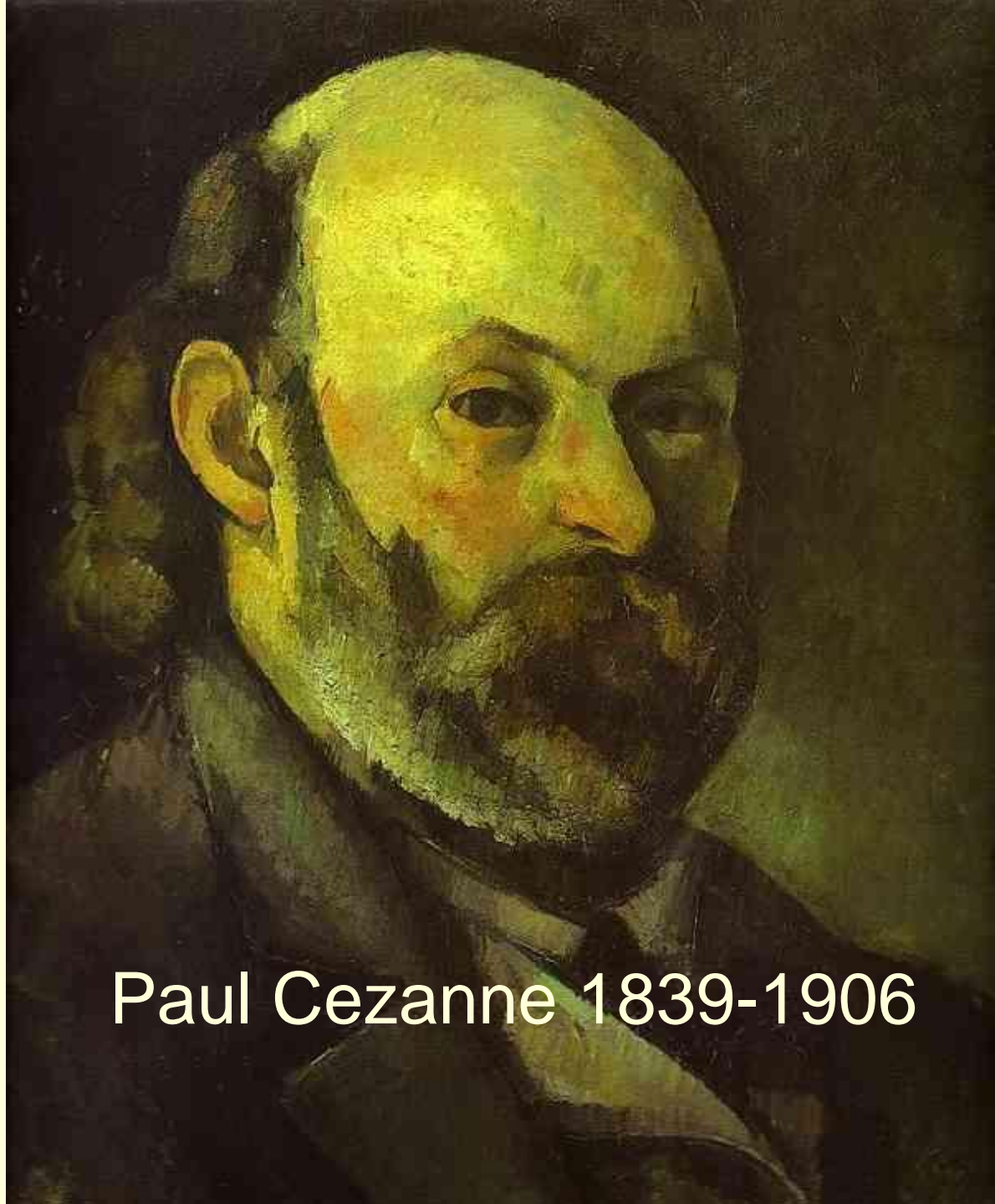
Children Playing on the Beach



Toilette

POST IMPRESSIONISM

- Began in France in the 1880's
- Spread across Europe
- Retained emphasis on light and color
- Paid more attention to structure and form
- Expression of inner feelings
- Personal statements of reality rather than imitation of objects...subjective reality
- THE REAL BEGINNING OF MODERN ART



Paul Cézanne 1839-1906

Le Mont St. Victoire



Still Life with Apples



Woman with
Coffee Pot



Vincent Van Gogh 1853-1890





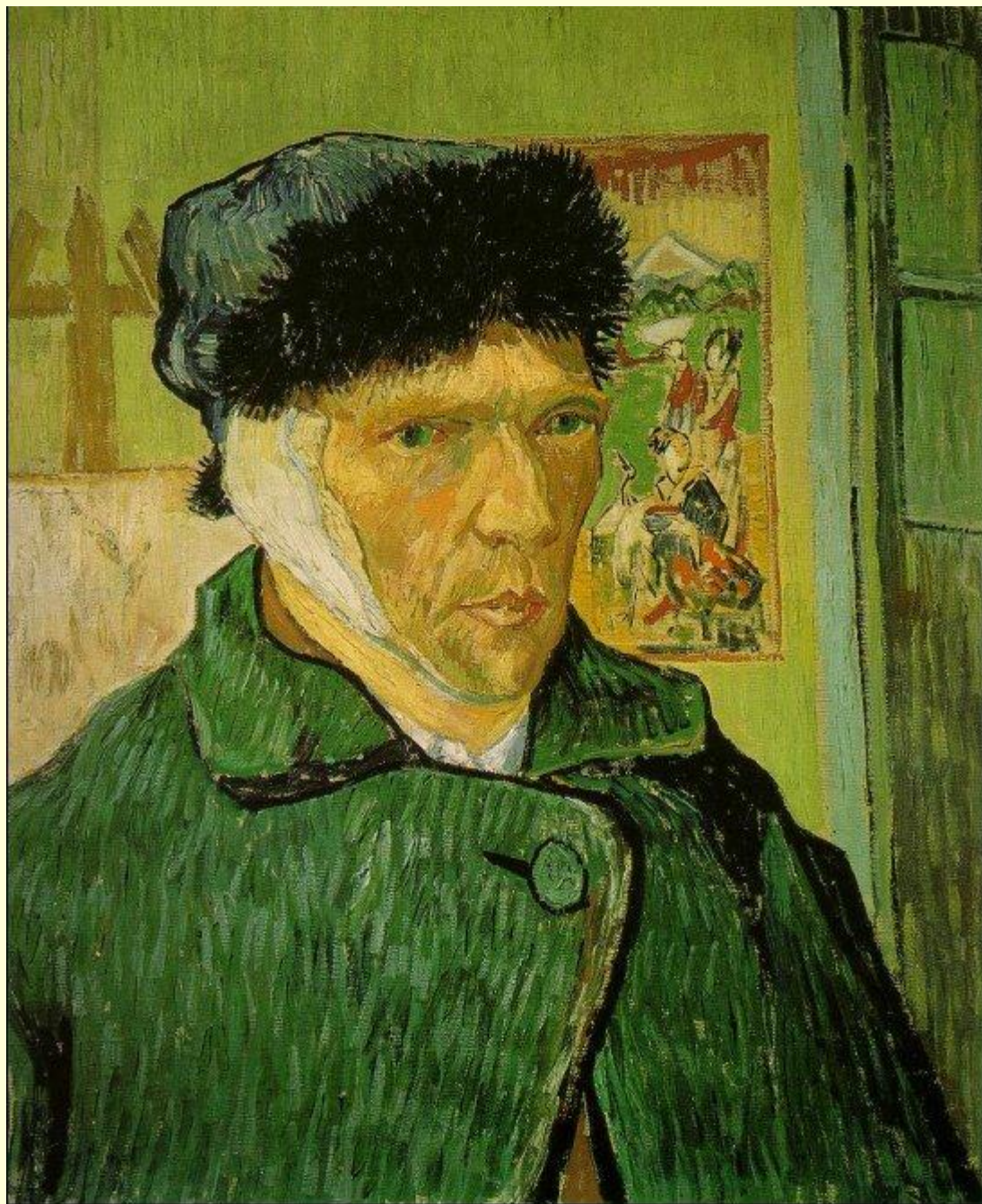


Van Gogh, Vincent. Starry Night Over the Rhone. Paris, Musee D'Orsay.

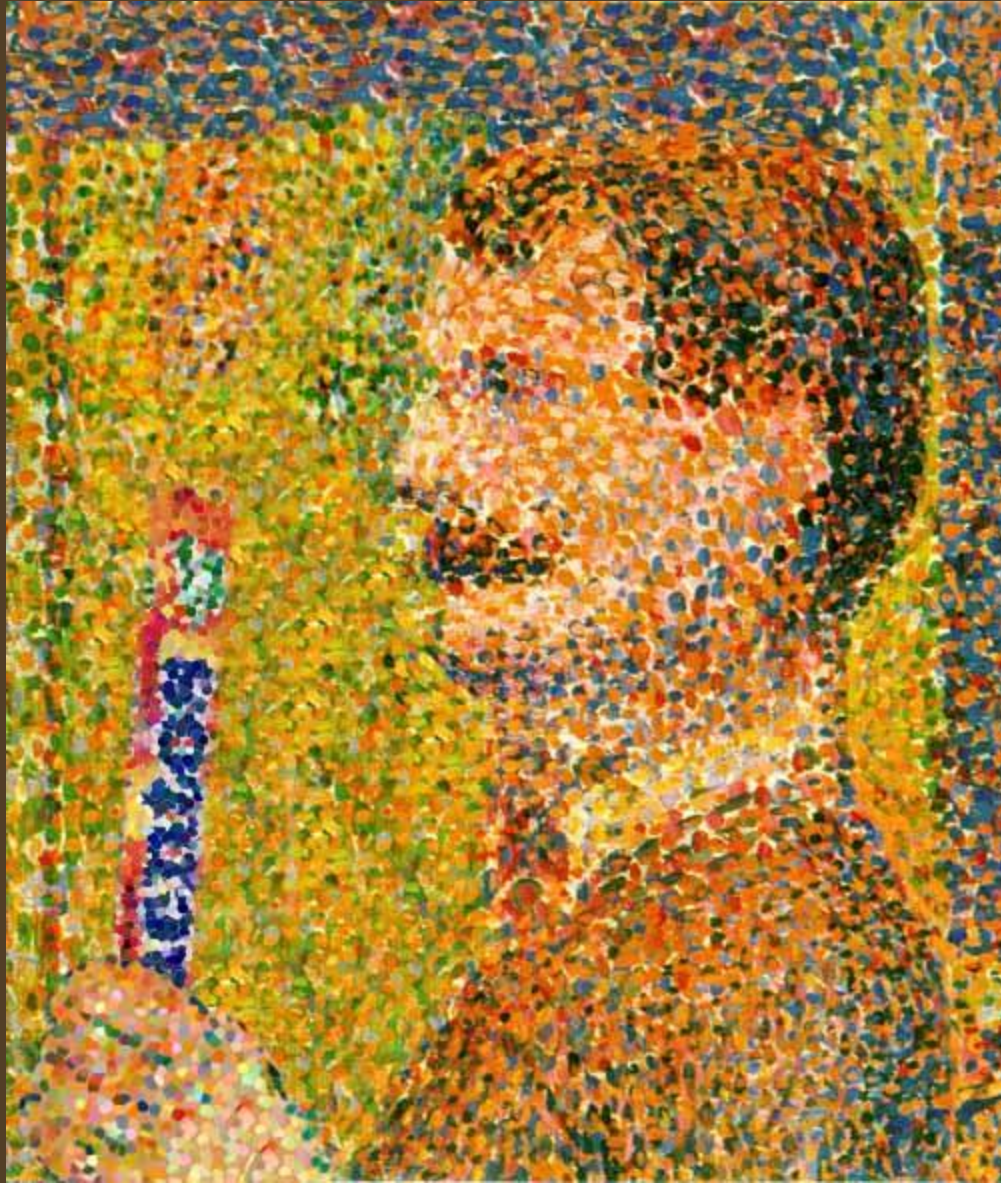
Room in Arles

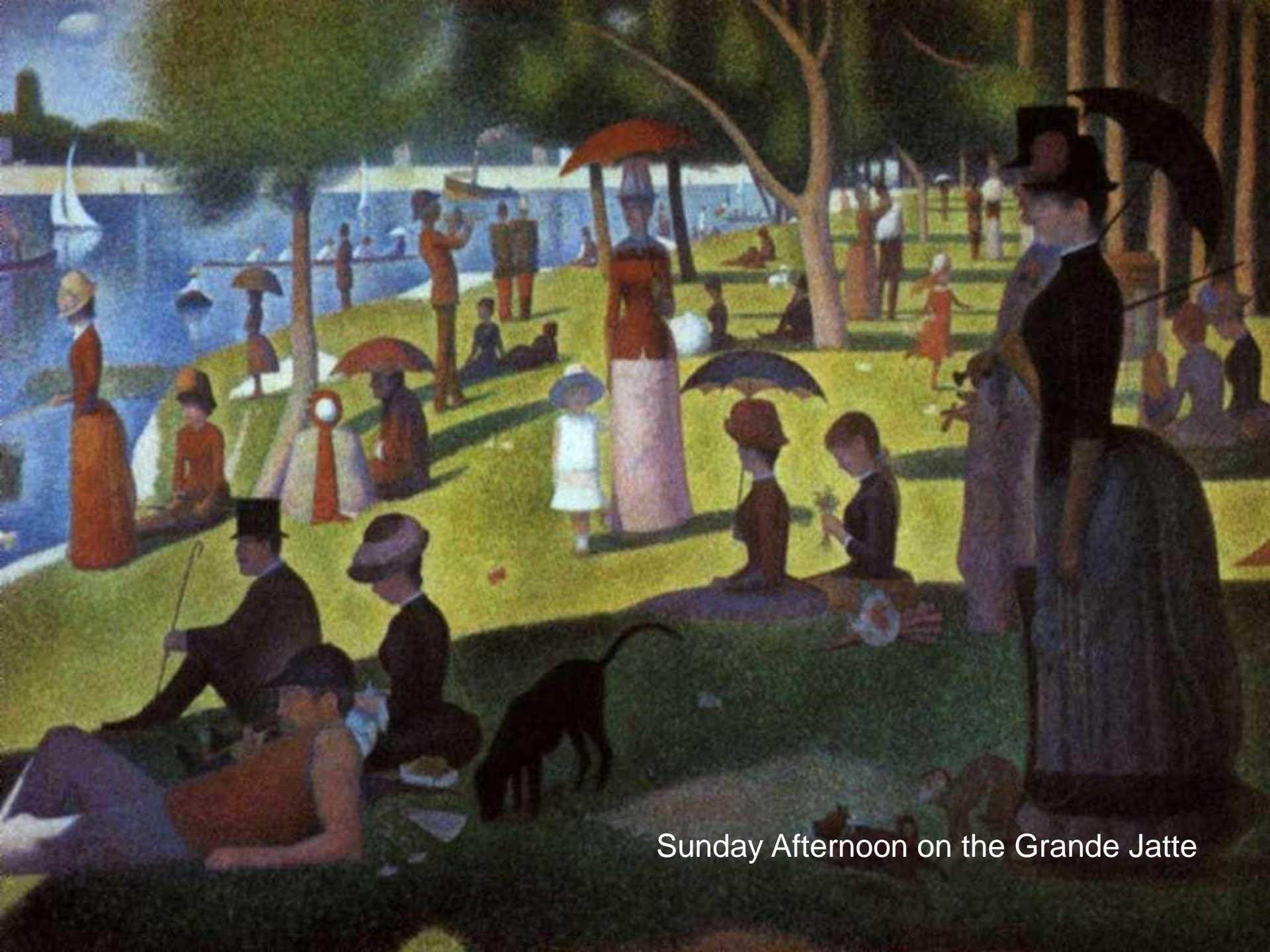






Pointillism...Georges Seurat





Sunday Afternoon on the Grande Jatte

Paul Gauguin...1848-1903







AT THE TURN OF THE 20TH CENTURY....

- Search for individual expression...
- Psychology and physics made the question of what was reality murky....
- Photography gave artists a reason to reject visual realism...

THE RESULT...A WIDE VARIETY OF
SCHOOLS OF PAINTING

From 1900 until the end of WWI...

- Fauvism
- Cubism
- Expressionism
- Surrealism
- Art Nouveau



The Fauves...

- “wild beasts”...
- Wild brush strokes and strident color
- Simplified figures
- Henri Matisse and Andre Derain



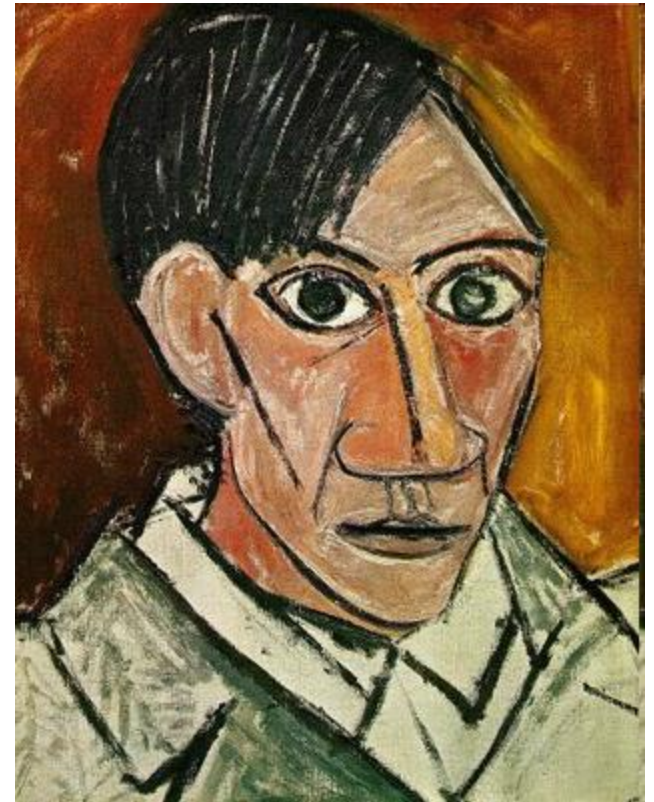
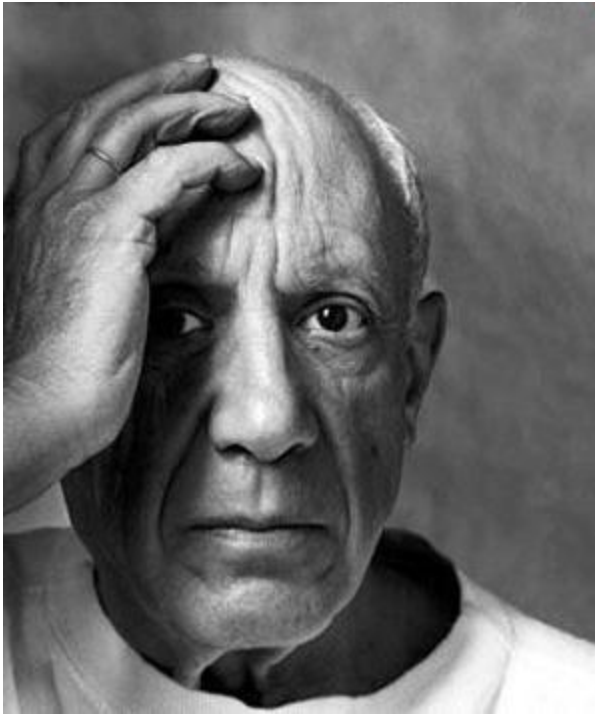
Matisse: Green Stripe



Derain: Mt. Colliore

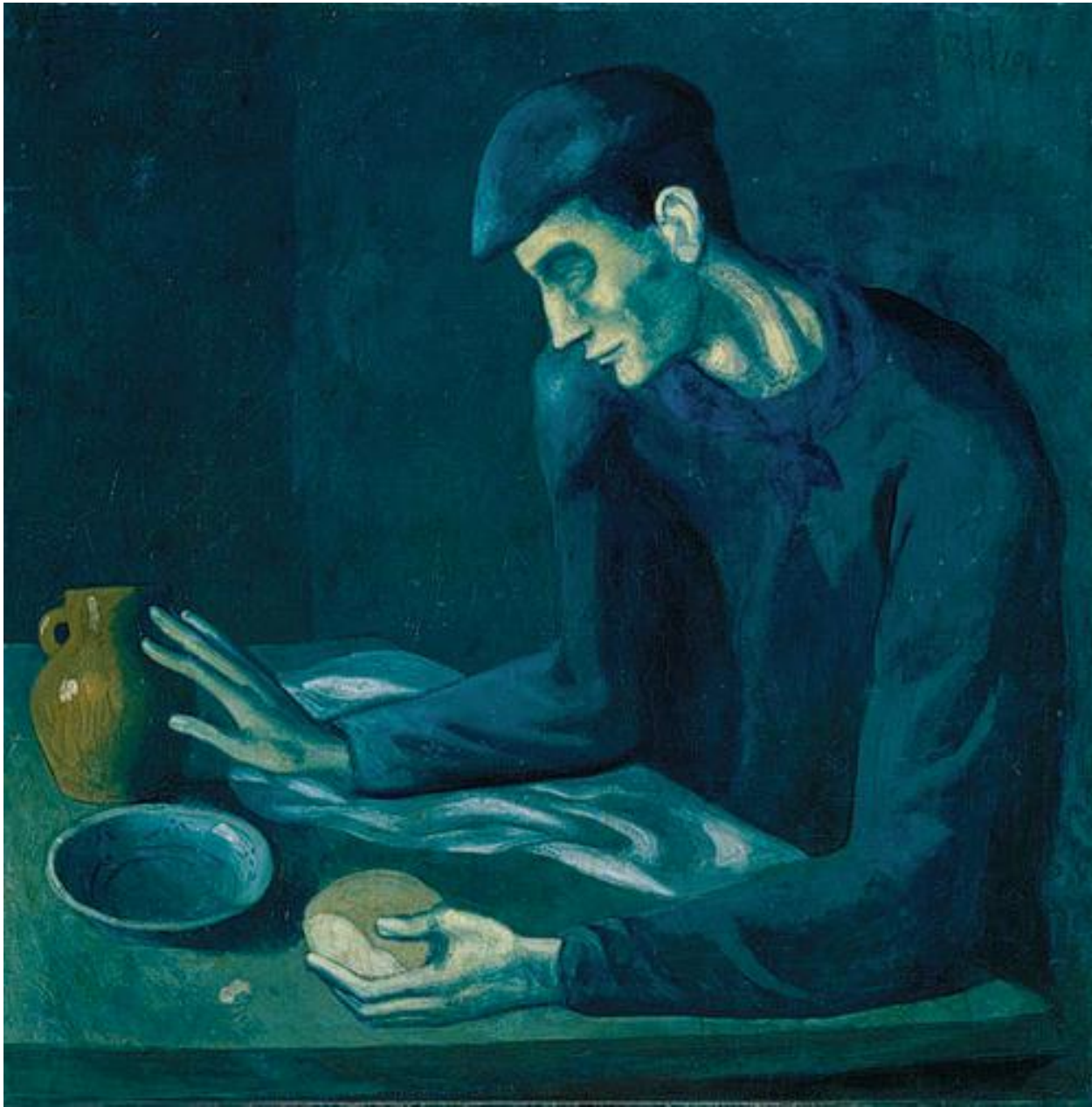
Pablo Picasso 1881-1973

- One of the greatest and most influential artists of the 20th century...



Self portrait 1907

The Blind Man's Meal 1903

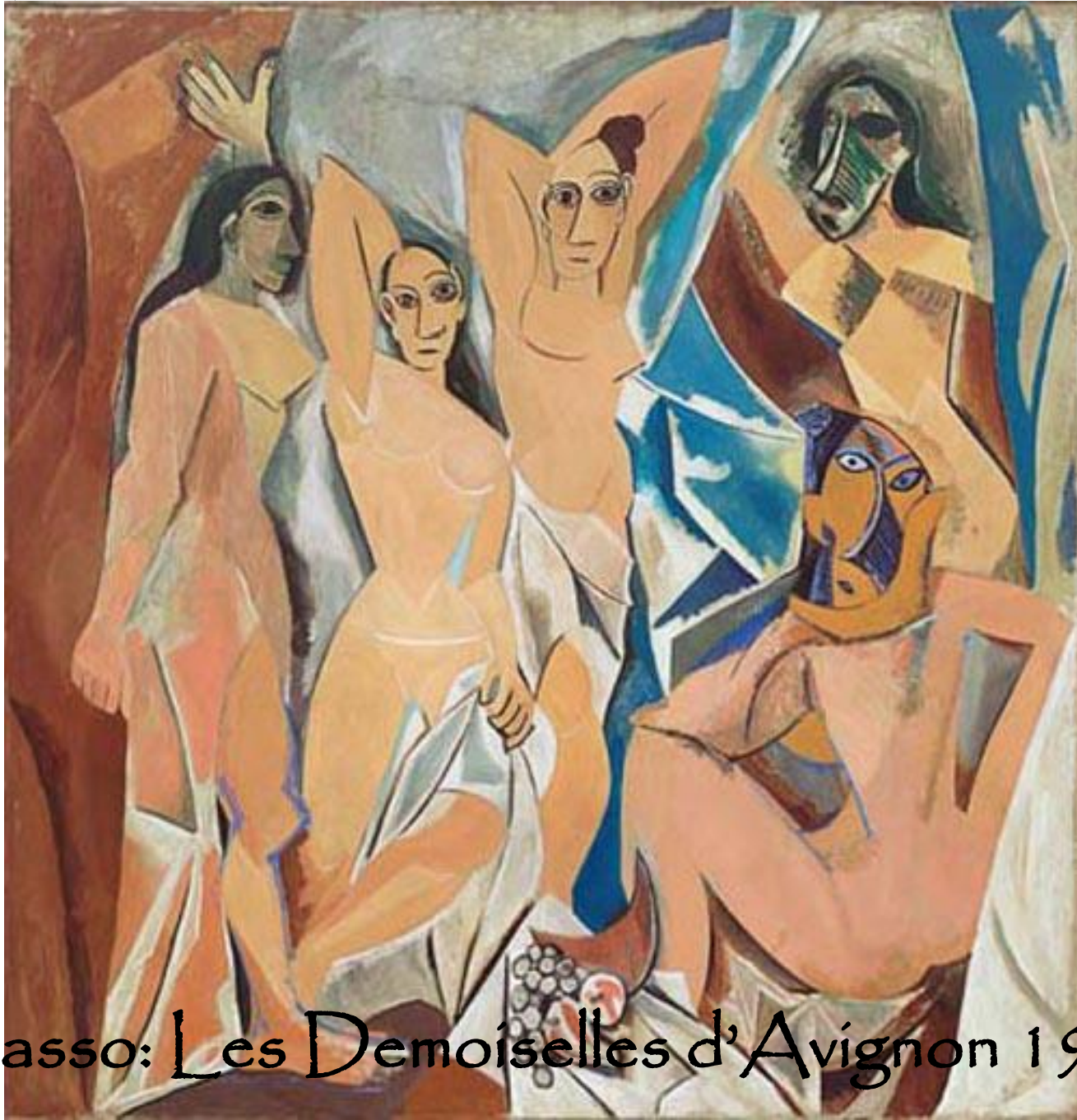




CUBISM

- **1st abstract style of modern art**
- **response to a rapidly changing world**
- **challenged conventions**
- **reflection on the modern age**
- **deconstruction**

A taste of what was to come...



- Picasso: Les Femmes d'Alger 1907



Picasso: Portrait of William Uhde



GEORGES BRAQUE

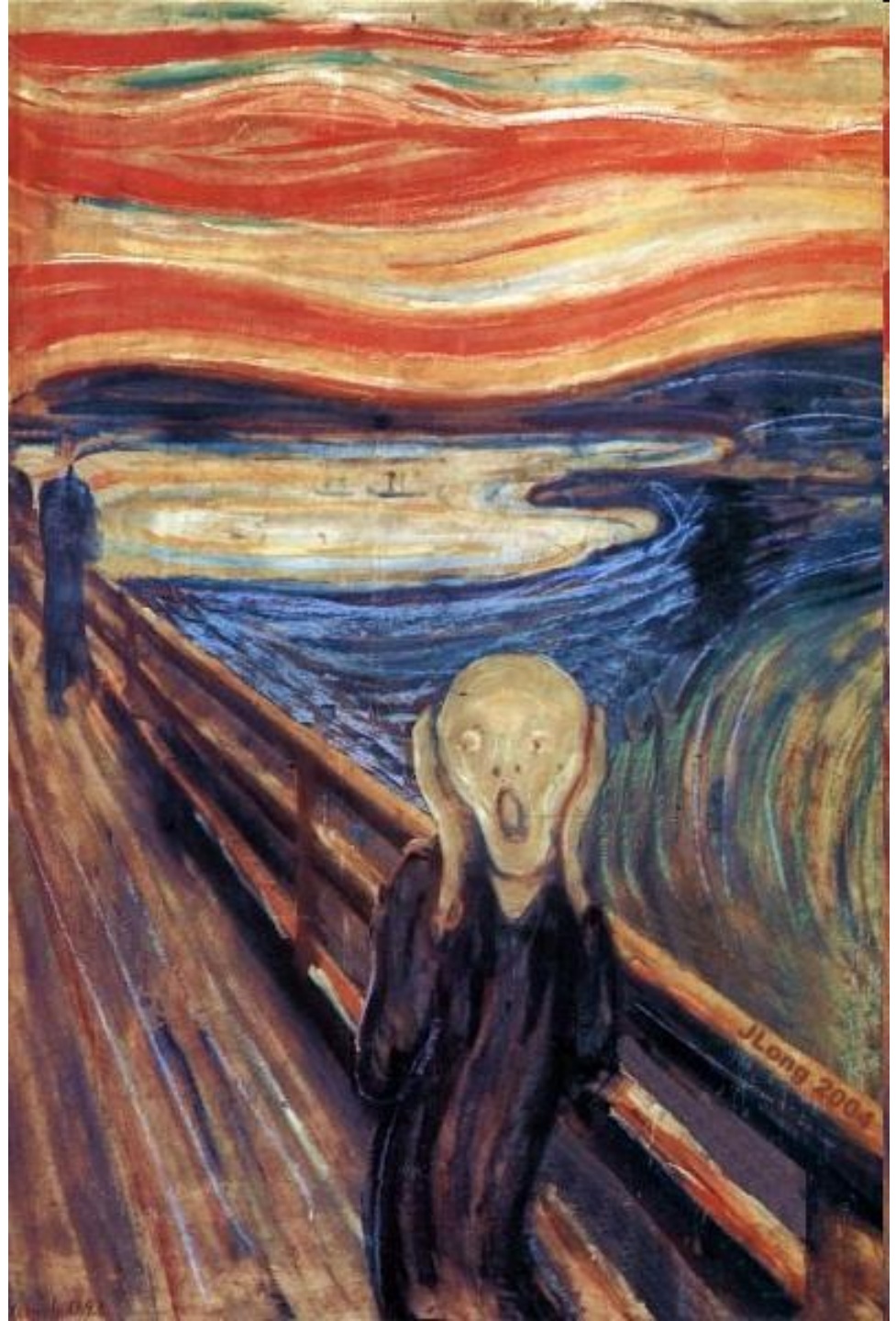
Fruit Dish



Expressionism

- Originated in Germany
- Intended to present the world from a subjective perspective
- Radical distortion for emotional impact
- To evoke moods or ideas
- Seen in many of the arts besides painting
- Inspired by Edvard Munch
- Remainder popular in Weimar Germany after WWI

Edvard Munch
“The Scream”
1893



World War I

1914-1918



Verdun 1916

How did art respond to this?



dada

- **Dada** was, officially, *not* a movement, its artists *not* artists and its art *not* art.
- ... a literary and artistic movement born in Europe at a time when the horror of World War I was being played out in what amounted to citizens' front yards. Due to the war, a number of artists, writers and intellectuals - notably of French and German nationality - found themselves congregating in the refuge that Zurich (in neutral Switzerland) offered. Far from merely feeling relief at their respective escapes, this bunch was pretty ticked off that modern European society would *allow* the war to have happened. They were so angry, in fact, that they undertook the time-honored artistic tradition of protesting.
- Banding together... these writers and artists used any public forum they could find to (metaphorically) spit on nationalism, rationalism, materialism and any other -ism which they felt had contributed to a senseless war. ..If society is going in this direction, they said, we'll have no part of it or its traditions. Including...no, wait!...*especially* artistic traditions. We, who are **non-artists**, will create **non-art** - since art (and everything else in the world) has no meaning, anyway. NEVER FOLLOW ANYONE'S RULES!

Shelly Esaak: Art History 101 Basics

Marcel Duchamps



L.H.O.O.Q.



Fountain
Marcel Duchamps



Max Ernst: "The Hat Makes the Man" 1920

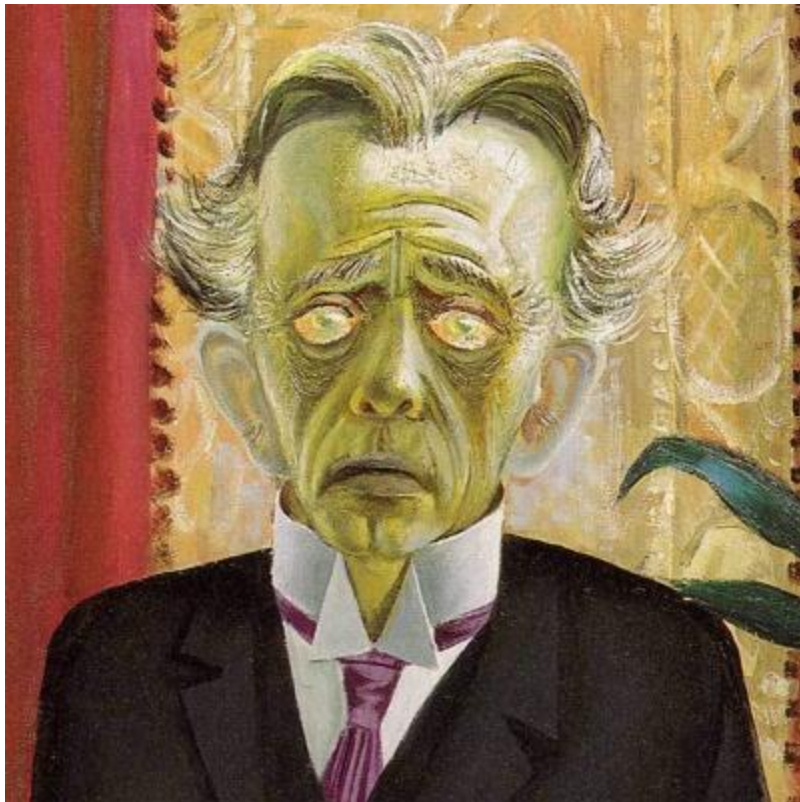
The Weimar Republic: Glitter and Doom...New Objectivity



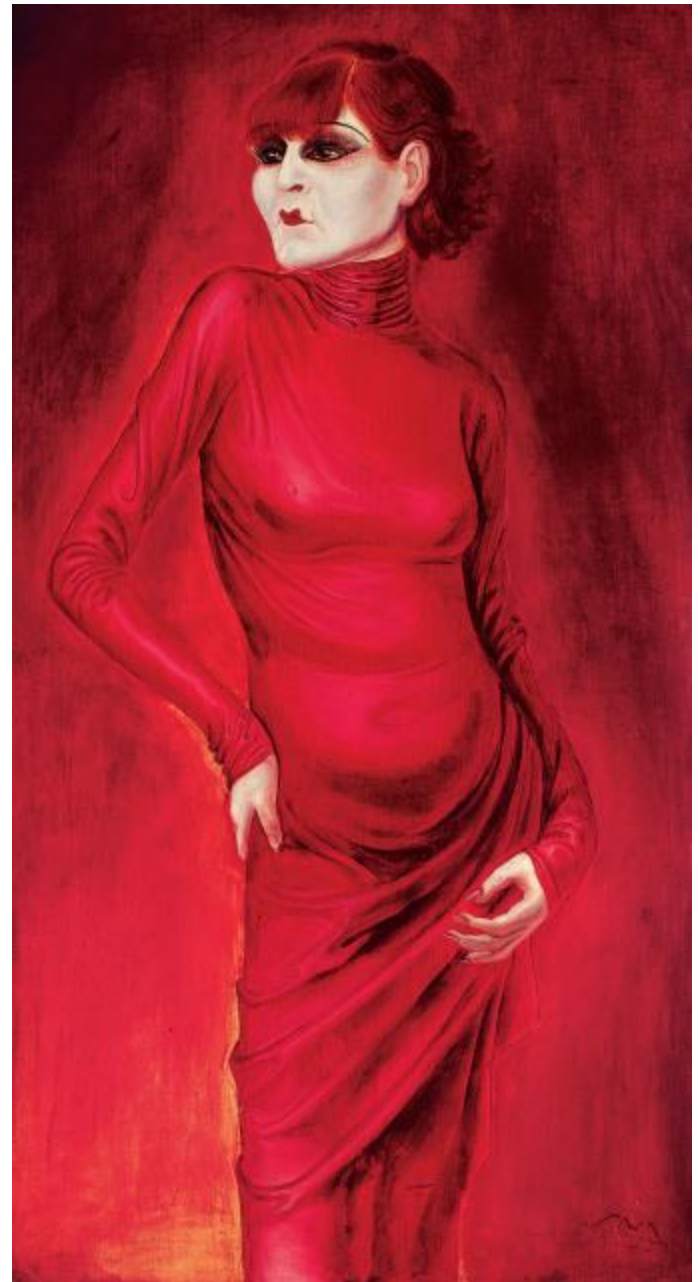
Wounded: Otto Dix

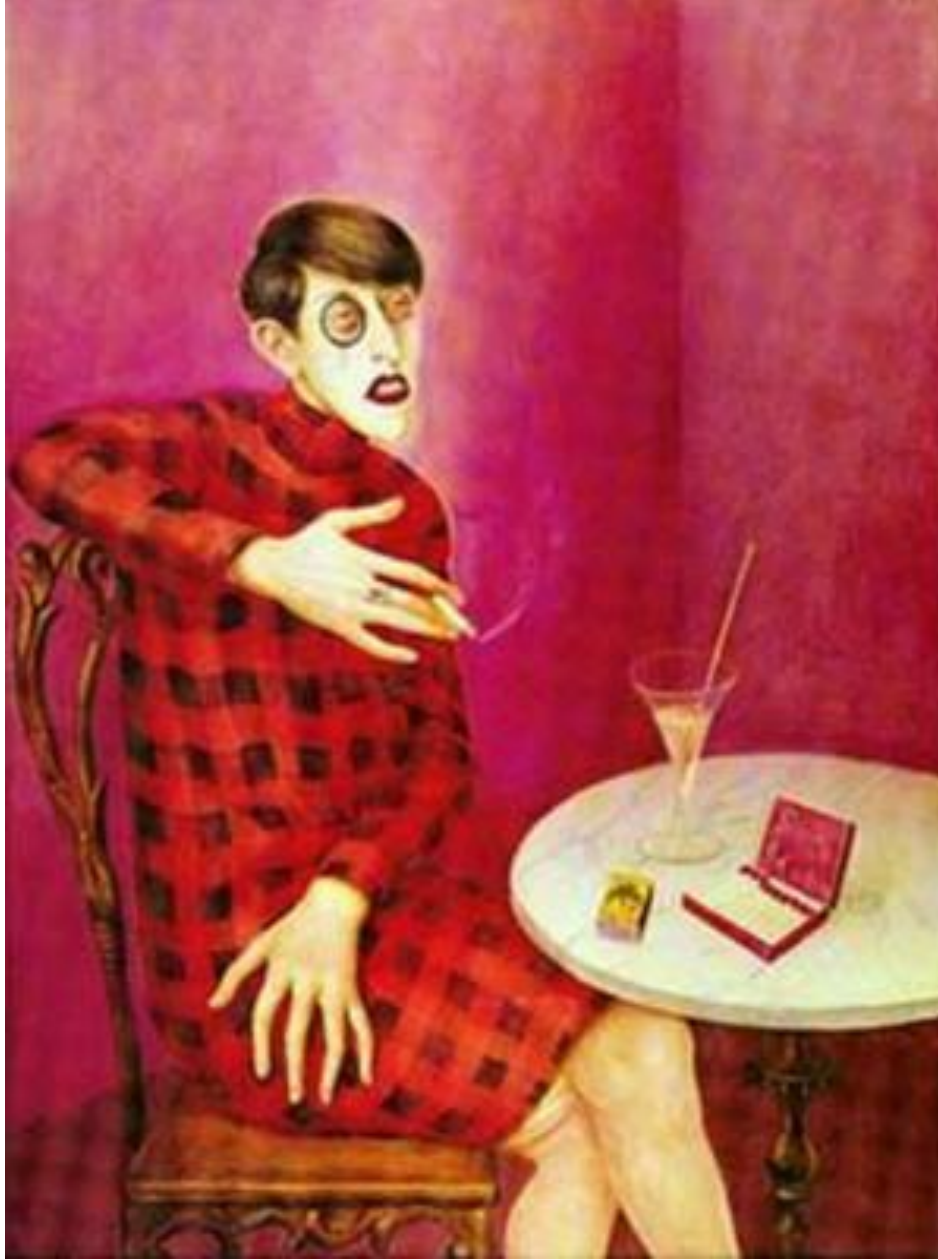
Otto Dix: Skat Players





Dr. Stadelman





Portrait of the Journalist Sylvia von Harden 1926

George Grosz:
Pillars of Society
1926



George Groz: Gray Day

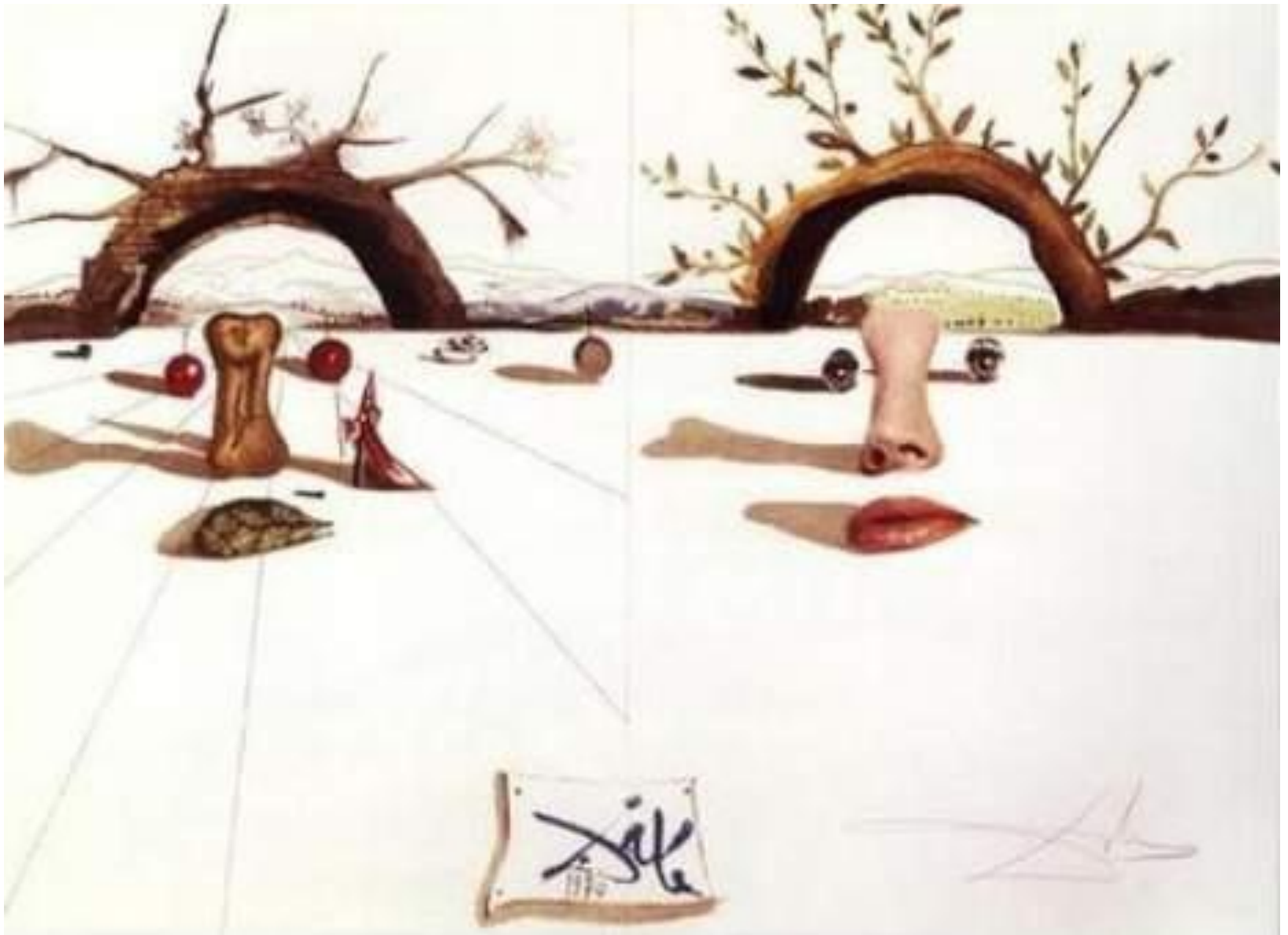


Surrealism

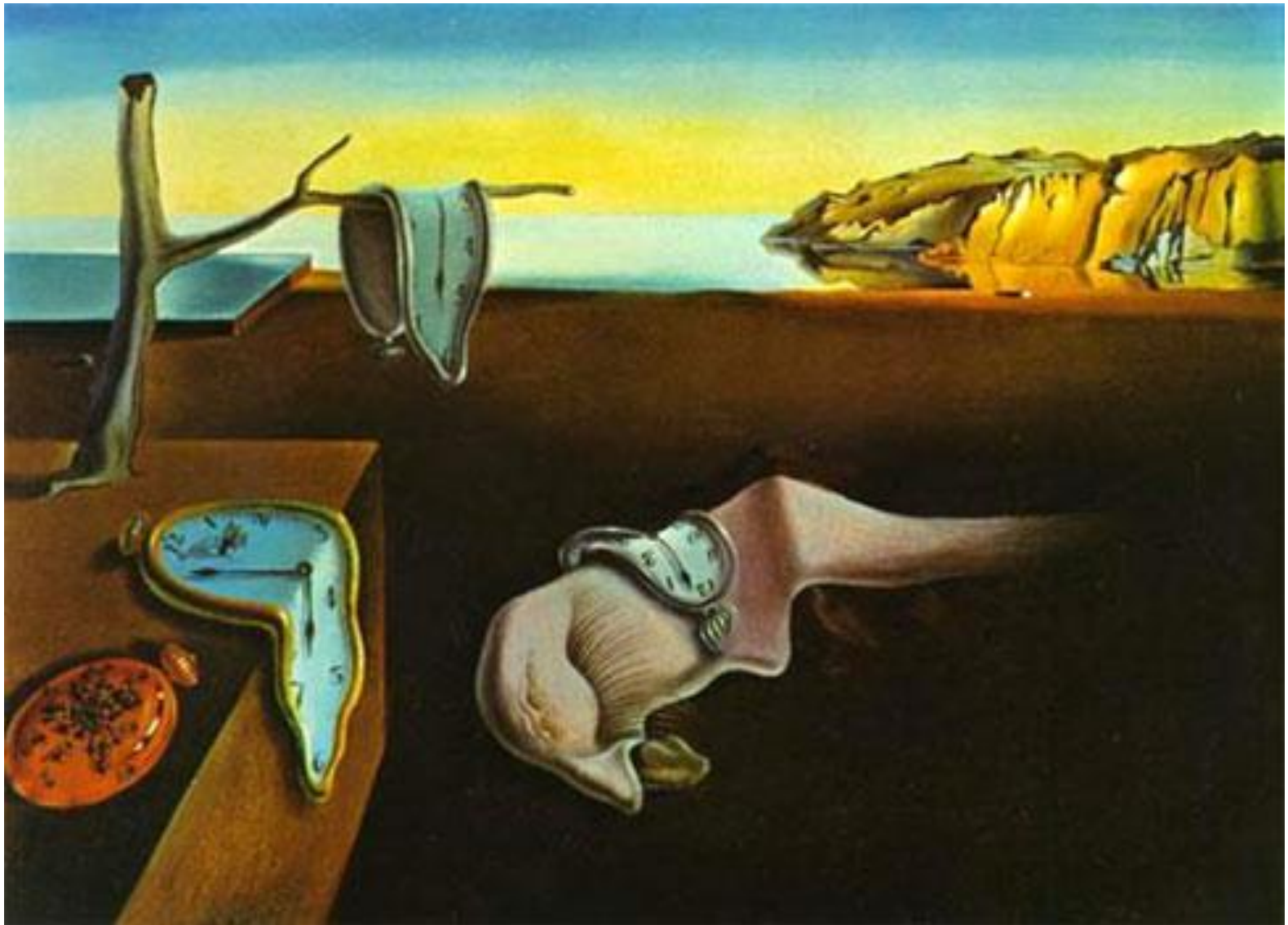
- Emerged in Paris post WWI
- Founded in 1924 by Andre Breton, tho early examples of the style emerged 10 years earlier
- Featured an element of surprise
- Unexpected juxtapositions
- Dreamlike
- Non sequiturs



Giorgio di Chirico:
“Song of Love” 1914



Patient Lovers: Salvador Dali



The Persistence of Memory: Salvador Dali



Rene Magritte: Man in a Bowler Hat



The False Mirror, 1928 - Magritte

WASSILY KANDINSKY 1866-1944



- First true abstractionist
- Russian
- Went to Paris after WWI



Kandinsky



Farbestudie Quadrate IV



Let's look at some
other artists in the
1920s-1940s...



Pablo Picasso:
Portrait of
Gertrude Stein

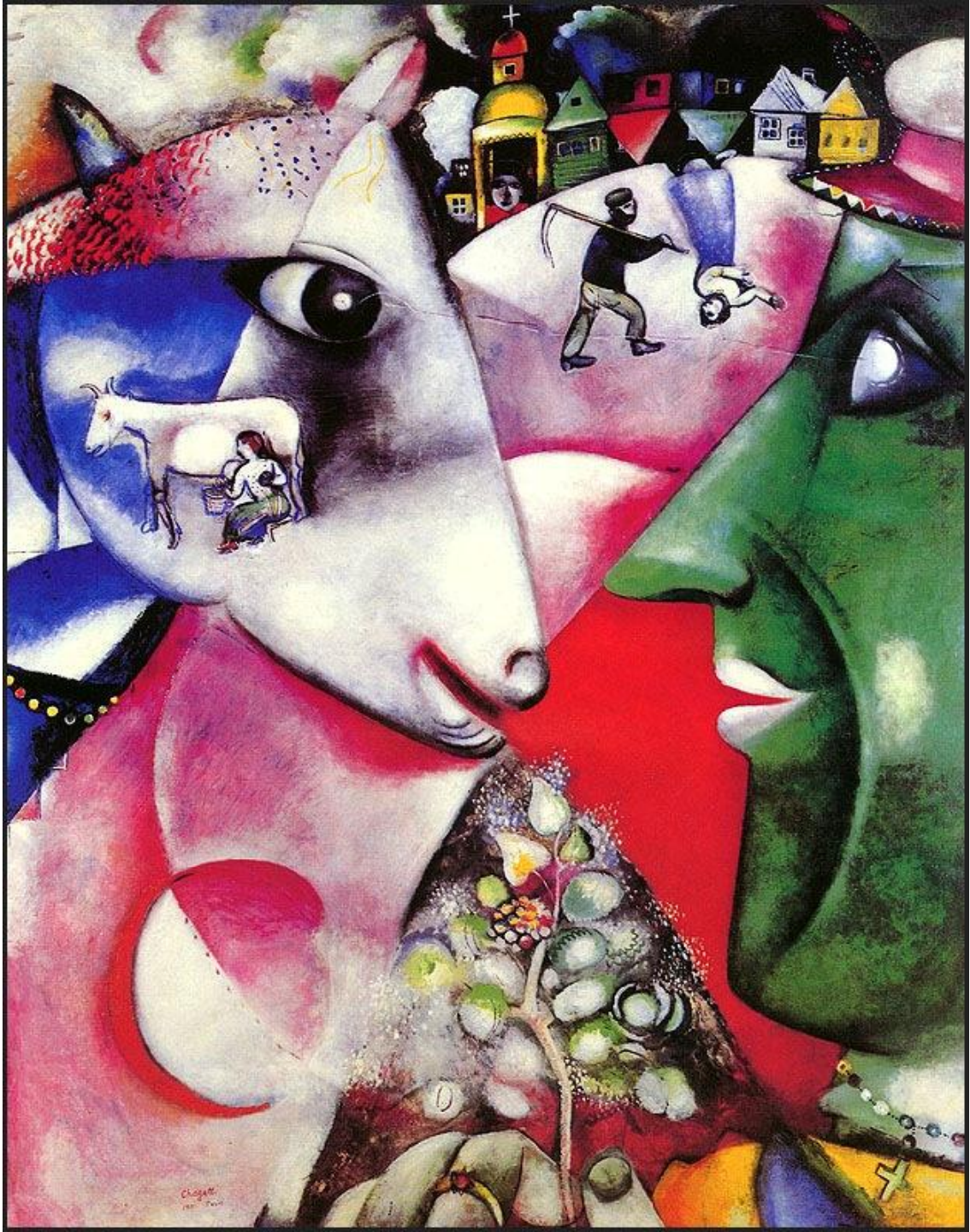
Picasso: Femmes Lisant



Picasso: Guernica 1937



Marc Chagall:
“I and the Village”



More Chagall...

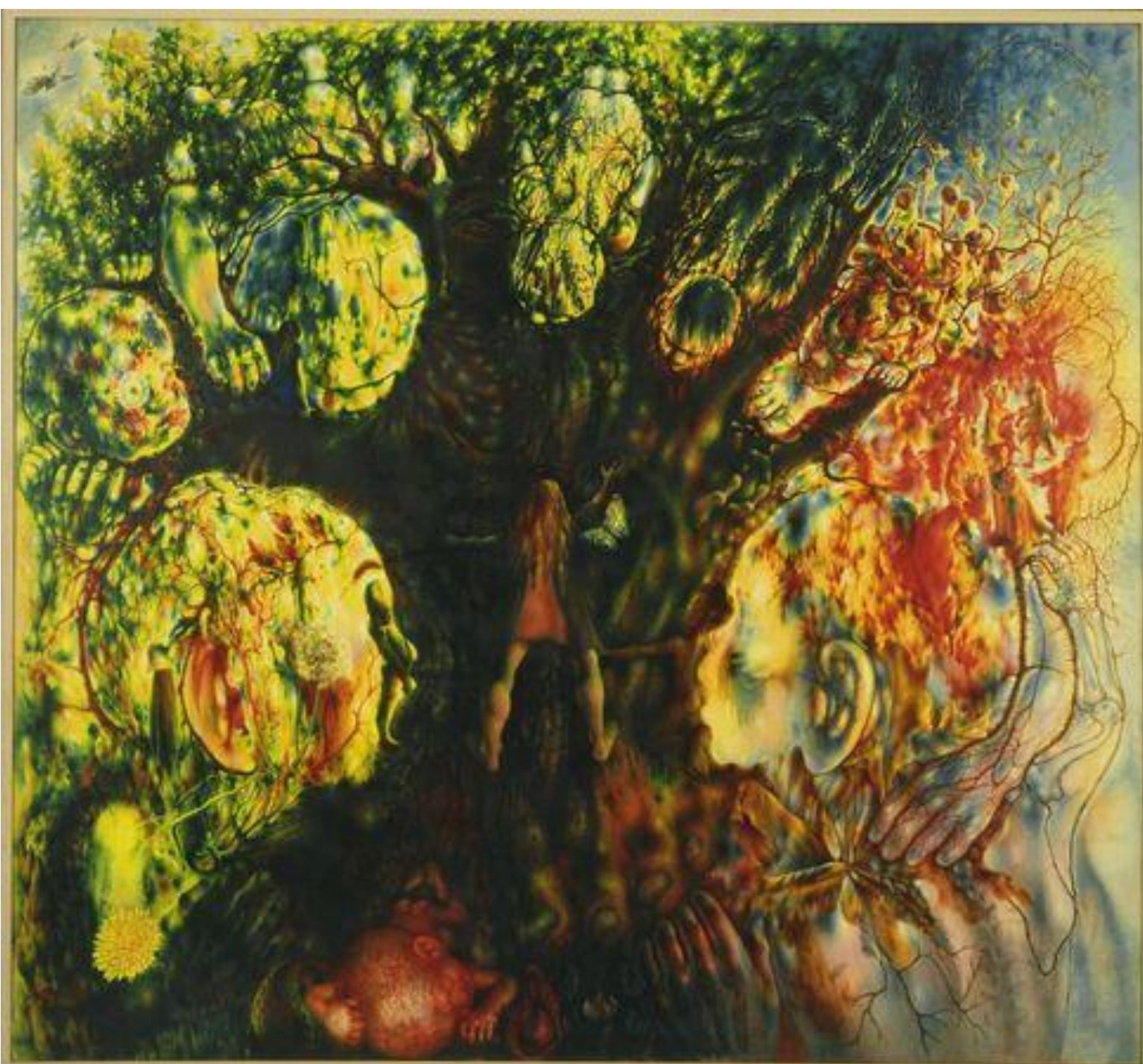




Amedeo Modigliani
“Lunia Czechowska”

Hide and
Seek

Pavel
Tchelitchew





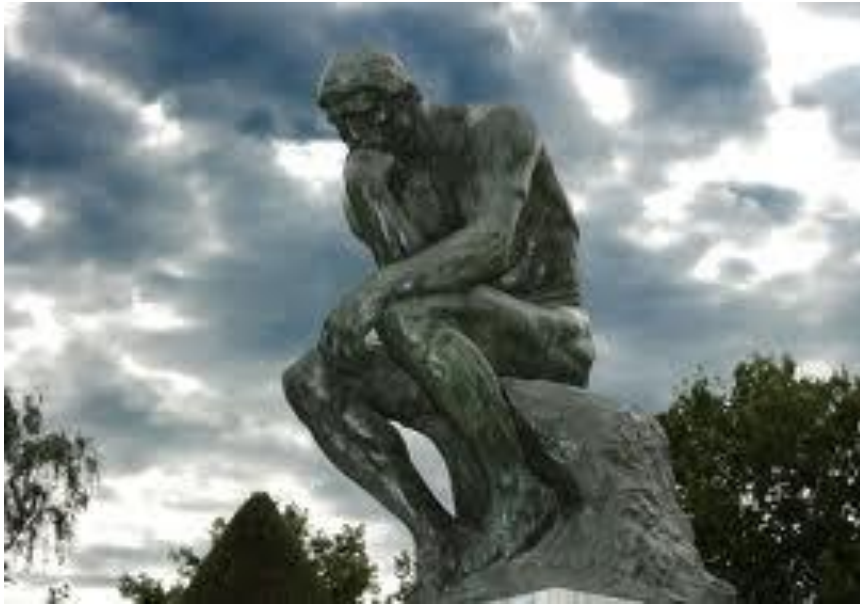
Phenomena: Pavel Tchelitchew

A sample of sculpture in
the 20th century...





Rodin: The Burghers of Calais



Rodin: The Thinker

Rodin: The Kiss





Alberto Giacometti



Henry Moore: Two Piece Reclining



Jean Dubuffet: Four Trees

More of Picasso's sculpture



A look at architecture in Europe in the 20th century...





Haussman's plan for Paris...





Reichstag: Berlin opened in 1894

Art Nouveau...Hector Guimard, entrance to the Paris Metro





Antoni Gaudi



La Sagrada Familia, Barcelona



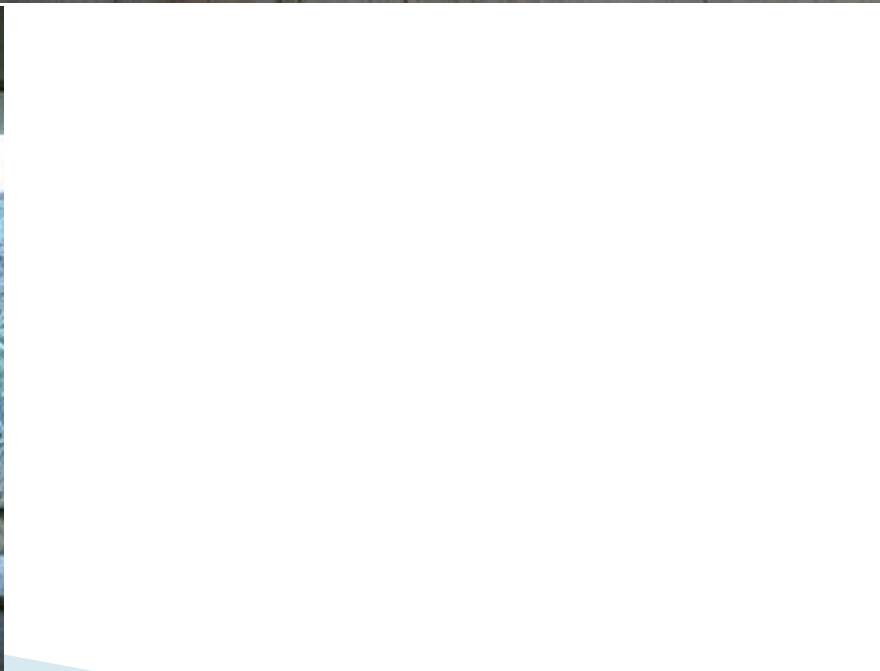
Gaudi: Casa Mila, Barcelona



Weimar: Walter Gropius, Mies van der Rohe, et al



Mies van der Rohe: Barcelona Pavilion 1929



The consequences of the Bauhaus.....

- ▶ The International Style
- ▶ The steel and glass box
- ▶ Changes the way cities look worldwide...



Le Courbousier: Villa Savoye



The Glass House: Philip Johnson, New Canaan, CT. 1949



After 1945...



Daniel Libeskind: Jewish Museum Berlin



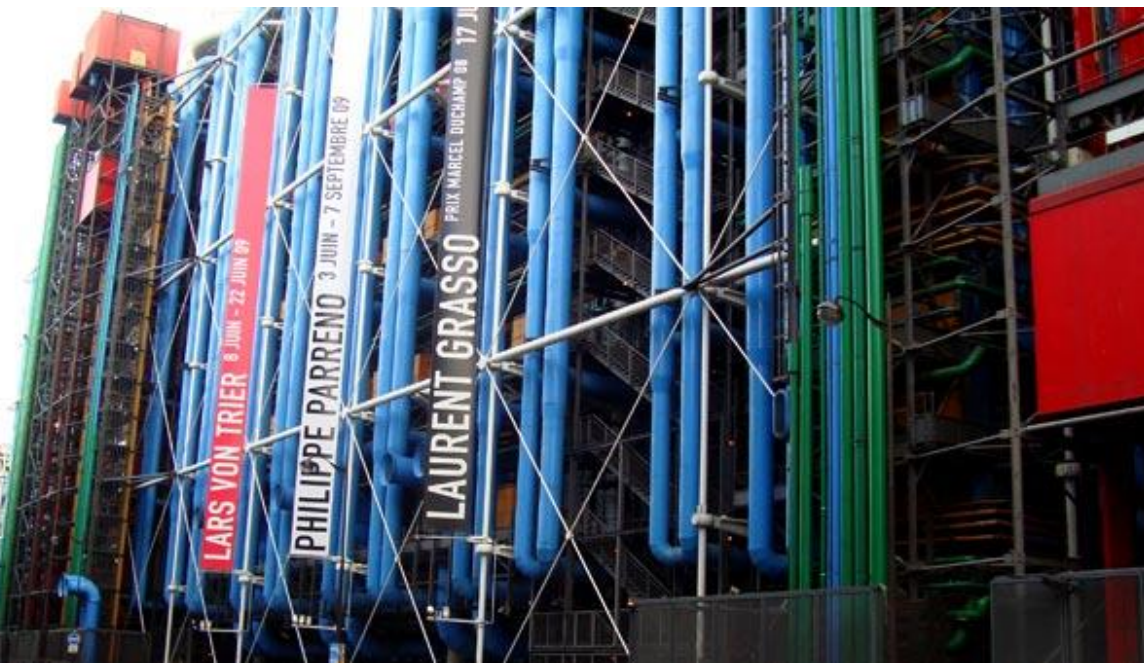


Potsdamer Platz, Berlin



Renzo Piano: Centre Pompidou

Paris 1960s



Louvre Courtyard: I.M. Pei 1987



Reichstag, Berlin

Norman Foster, 1993

